MYSORE DISTRICT.

WANTED—

A Work Inspector for each taluk in the Mysore District Fund Circle.

Salary Rs. 16+5 per mensem.

Applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th August 1897.

None but those who have passed or have a thorough knowledge of estimating, plan drawing, surveying and levelling, need apply.

5th August 1897. C. MADIAH, *President.*

MYSORE DIVISION.

Notice, dated 21st August 1897.

A sum of Rs. 54-6-8 is outstanding for the last two years in the accounts of this office against contractors Raimankhan and Srinivasaiya for work done on annual repairs of Yalval-Hassan road. If the said sum is not claimed either by the contractors themselves or their legally authorized heir or heirs within two months from the date of issue of this notice, no claims will be entertained thereafter and the sum will be forfeited to Government.

A. S. NAGAVKAR, *Executive Engineer.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING WATER FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

1. Collect the water for analysis only in the sterilized bottles supplied to you.
2. In taking a sample from tanks or reservoirs the bottle should be submerged with its stopper and the stopper withdrawn 12 inches or more below the surface of the water. After the bottle is quite full re-place the stopper before withdrawing the bottle from the water.
3. In taking a sample from a service pipe, the water should be allowed to run to waste for five minutes. Then remove the stopper holding it by its head and dont allow that portion of the stopper which fits into the neck of the bottle to come into contact with any thing while the bottle is being filled. Then re-place the stopper without any delay.
4. Label on each bottle the source from which the water is taken.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING AND MAKING A BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

1. Take a glass-stoppered bottle of 3 or 4 oz. capacity and sterilize it by boiling in a vessel of water for ½ an hour. While withdrawing the bottle from the water do not allow the fingers to come into contact with the mouth of the bottle.
2. In taking samples from streams, tanks or reservoirs the bottle should be submerged and the stopper withdrawn 12 inches or more below the surface of the water. When the bottle is quite full re-place the stopper before withdrawing the bottle from the water.
3. In collecting water from a service pipe allow the water to run to waste for five minutes and then fill the bottle with water and re-place the stopper at once. See that the stopper does not come into contact with any thing while the bottle is being filled.
4. Test the water within an hour or two of collection.
5. Place as many Agar tubes as you are going to use with their cotton wool plugs slightly pulled out by means of a pair of forceps, in a tin vessel containing some water, and boil the water by a spirit lamp.
6. After the Agar has melted, heat the whole pipette in the flame of a spirit lamp and keep blowing from the rubber tube attached to it.
7. Take an Agar tube in your left hand, hold it with the thumb ring and little fingers. Wait till the Agar is just sufficiently warm to be borne by the hand without discomfort; take out stopper from the bottle of water plunge the point of the pipette under the surface of the water and suck up water up to ½ cubic centimeter mark; catch hold of the protruding plug of cotton wool between the index and middle fingers and pull it out of the tube; insert the tip of the pipette into the mouth of the test tube; blow the water out of the pipette into the Agar withdraw the pipette and re-place the cotton wool plug in position.
8. Roll the Agar tube between the fingers to ensure the proper admixture of water with the Agar. Then lay the tube down on a table and allow the Agar to set in a horizontal position.
9. Attach a label on that part of the test tube which holds the cotton wool plug stating the date, source and the amount of the water used.
10. As a rule two samples of water should be tested; one of unfiltered water from the settling tank, the other of filtered water from the reservoir or service pipe.
11. Sterilize the pipette each time that it is used and also after the final test.
12. When the Agar tubes have fairly set, pack them up in a small deal wood case with plenty of cotton and send the parcel by post to the Laboratory at Bangalore.
13. When sending substances, e. g., water, vomitted or purged matter, soiled earth, soiled linen, &c., for specific bacteriological examination use a wide mouthed stoppered bottle well cleaned and sterilized as described above.
14. Tie a clean piece of cloth round the mouth of the bottle secured with a string and put a seal over the knot. No saw dust or other packing material should be kept over the stopper.